WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1821. [NO. 54.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1at78 J. MURPHY.

Negroes for Sale.

ON the last Thursday in June, at the Court-House in Salisbury, will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased.

J. A. PEARSON, *Executor.*
E. PEARSON, *Executrix.*

May 29, 1821. t54p

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820. 30

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*; and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce. M. D.

The Public

WILL take notice, that, on the 24th instant, I purchased a negro man of a man who called himself Obadiah Fields, for the sum of six hundred dollars; and for which I gave my bond for five hundred and seventy dollars, payable six weeks after the date thereof: And from a variety of circumstances, I have good reason to believe the said negro is not good property. I therefore forewarn all persons from trading for said bond, as I am determined not to pay said bond, until I can ascertain whether or not the said negro is good property.

Lincoln county, N. C. } D. LUTZ.
May 29, 1821. } t55r

For Sale,

THE well known stand in Lexington, N. C. known by the name of the *Swan Tavern*, with one and a half Town Lots, with good Stables, a Kitchen, and all necessary Out-Houses. The Dwelling-house is roomy, and well furnished with furniture, which may be had by the purchaser.

Also, 130 acres of good LAND, joining town. The plantation is in a high state of cultivation. I will make the payments easy, as times are *hard*. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

MICHAEL BEARD.

May 7th, 1821. 10wt58

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again. EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

A Review

OF David Henkel's Pamphlet is in the press. Honest readers will not decide before they read both. G. SHOBER.

June 9, 1821.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Letter Press Printing,

OF every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, on short notice.

Millinery [illegible]

THE subscriber [illegible] method to inform the public, that she [illegible] carrying on the *Millinery Business*, in [illegible] various branches, viz: Making Ladies' [illegible], Head Dresses, Bonnets, &c. &c. Having procured some of the newest Northern and [illegible]rn fashions, she flatters herself with the [illegible] being able to suit the taste of the ladies of [illegible]ury and adjacent country. She will also [illegible] clean Straw Bonnets. Merchants wishing [illegible]ve goods worked up, can procure them [illegible] short notice, and on reasonable terms, by [illegible]ing to the subscriber at Mr. Wm. Rough's, next door to Mr. John Beard's, Main-street, [illegible].

Orders from the country will be carefully and punctually attended to. ELLEN DUFFY.

Salisbury, May 18, 1821. 50

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
[illegible] COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1821. Henry [illegible]iams *vs.* William Butler; Original attachment, [illegible] Jesse A. Pearson and others summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken against him by default.

11wt63 Test: JNO. GILES, *C. R. C. C.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1821: Richmond Pearson's executor and executrix *vs.* Wil[illegible] Alphonso Caloway, and J. S. Burwell[illegible] garnishment, levied on [illegible]. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken against them by default.

6wt58 Test: JNO. GILES, *C. R. C. C.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
[illegible] COUNTY.

GEORGE BOWE[illegible] M'Guier: Original attachment [illegible] May session, 1821. It is ordered by [illegible] that publication be made in [illegible] Carolinian for three months, that the defendant James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ASHE COUNTY.

LEONARD SHOWN *versus* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ASHE COUNTY.

WAUGH & FINLY *versus* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May Session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James Mac Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ASHE COUNTY.

KOONROD SMITTIAT *vs.* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

ROBERT K. WILSON *versus* William Beaty: Original attachment, levied on land. It is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the second Monday in July next, and replevy, plead, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, and the property condemned, subject to the plaintiff's recovery. 6wt56

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, *C. C.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Equity, March Term, 1821..... Montford Stokes *versus* John Charmichael. In this cause it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless John Charmichael, who resides out of this state, and is a defendant in this cause, shall appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court house in Wilkesborough, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

March 19, 1821.

6wt55 J. GWYN, Jun. *C. M. E.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On making Clover Tea and Flax-seed Jelly, and on the use of them in rearing calves.

DEAR SIR: I most cheerfully comply with your request, by stating my mode of preparing flax seed jelly and clovr tea, viz: take one part of flax seed and five or six parts of water; let it soak from 12 to 48 hours, according to the temperature of the weather; then boil it for a quarter of an hour, stirring it to prevent burning—keep it in a cool place, and not more than will suffice for a week should be made at a time, in warm weather.

Clover Tea. Cut the best cured clover hay—about as fine as common straw chaff—press it into a kettle and [illegible] cover and boil half [illegible] twelve hours [illegible] Express [illegible] much of the liquid [illegible] and the residuum will be eaten greedily by stock or swine, if mixed with their swill. Unless the clover was cured with *salt*, (a method I always practise) some should be put into the kettle, which may sometimes require to be filed up with water.

The two Holderness calves, which I sold and shipped to you in December last, were weaned when three weeks old, on flax seed jelly and clover tea; new milk was given them till they had learned to drink; as much jelly was mixed with the tea as made it of the consistence of rich new milk, and occasionally skimmed milk was put with it; they had as much as they would drink, night and morning; and at noon a feed of clover hay cut into chaff, which they eat voraciously.—They were confined in a dark stable well ventilated, and littered with clean straw; fine red top hay was always in the rack. *Rowen* (2d crop) would have been better. These calves, only five months old when shipped, were in high condition, and their arrival "in tolerable order," after a passage of 22 days in a most inclement season, on the deck of a small master, denotes a hardihood which I believe they would not have exhibited if reared in the common manner, although that property is characteristic of the breed. Indeed, I view it as a cardinal point in the management of young calves, to keep them confined and entirely from grass the first season: even on the score of economy, especially if fences are to be erected; for it cannot be expected they will do well unless there is a continual flush of feed, more of which is destroyed than they consume. By running at large besides being exposed to a scorching sun, and to be tormented by insects, they often eat, and if they have access to water, drink to such excess, that they scour, become pot-bellied, and [illegible] barrel, [illegible] By confining them, winter will make no change, and of course it will be less material at what season they are dropped.

It would be advisable, generally, to scald a little meal, and mix it with the cut clover, but in the instance above related, I wished to try the effect without.

Religious.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN VISITANT.

"Time obliterates the fictions of opinion, and confirms the decisions of nature."—*Cicero.*

Whoever reflects on the rise and progress of the Christian religion, must acknowledge that the motto we have quoted from the Roman orator, the man whose fame has survived his country, applies with wonderful, if not peculiar force, to that divine system. JESUS came not only to a benighted, but to a jealous, suspicious, doubting, cavilling race. But he came from the Great Author of all things, whose decrees are neither to be evaded nor resisted; and he came clothed in a mission worthy only of God the Father for its author, and God the Son for its agent. As his mission was divine, so his kingdom, as he declared, was not of this world, not temporal, but eternal. It was a mission of grace, and a kingdom of spiritual power, to be consummated and established by an ignominious death, and a glorious resurrection, that God might be consistent with himself, and man be redeemed from the thraldom of Adam's transgression. But what was the reception of this divine messenger of his own self-sought propitiation, and God's redeeming love? Open the volume of eternal truth, and it will tell you. It will shew you all that he did, that his Father's will might be accomplished; all that he suffered, that you might be saved. Then shut the book, and silently contemplate, how wonderfully that book has been preserved amidst the enemies of the faith, and through the desolations of the dark ages; and how widely it has since been extended, in circulation, even to the ends of the earth.—Reflect [illegible] upon the preservation of the book through so many vicissitudes of time [illegible] the ravages of [illegible] and all the bloody and barbarous revolutions the world has witnessed, since that book was written; but reflect, too, upon the sufferings of its advocates and inspired authors, the perils they encountered, the persecutions they sustained. "We are troubled (says the apostle Paul) "on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed." Destroyed! how indeed could they be destroyed, when "the gates of hell shall not prevail" against the cause in which they suffered so gloriously! The apostle is here describing the dangers that then encompassed the disciples of our Saviour in general. But when we attend to the glowing description of his own sufferings, who can contemplate the Saint, surrounded by so many appalling circumstances, and yet preserving such god-like firmness and fortitude, but with indescribable emotions, and a wish that they might have been partakers of his toils and dangers, the companions of his glory, as well as professors of his faith. "Of the Jews (says he) five times received I forty stripes, save one. Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck; a night and a day I have been in the deep: In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren: In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst; in fastings often, in cold and nakedness." What but divine inspiration could have animated Paul, and his brethren of the cross, to endure such hardships? What but the presence of God could have carried them through all they suffered themselves? What but the influence of [illegible] could have sustained them, when they contemplated not only their own perils, but those of their divine master, till they witnessed his mock conviction as an impostor by a bigotted, bloody-minded tribunal, and his final crucifixion between two thieves, two of the meanest malefactors! Look at this brief portrait of Christianity eighteen hundred years ago. Behold, through the vista of ages, marked by desolation, crimsoned with blood, smoking with the ruins of cities, darkened by the decline and fall, and enlivened by the rise and progress of mighty empires! Behold, we say, through all this mist, and gloom, and glory, the refulgence of the Saviour's love, when expiring on the cross; and behold the perils endured by his faithful followers, sooner than betray their master, or renounce his faith.—PETER it is true denied, and JUDAS betrayed. But these were solitary deeds of timidity on the one hand, and treachery on the other, compared with the firmness and constancy of thousands who followed with the tears of faith and gratitude, the steps of their Redeemer to the blood-stained summit of Calvary, and the gloomy shades of Gethsemane.

But without following in detail, the progress of Christianity through the succession of eighteen hundred years, who that reflects upon the events of the present age, can doubt its ultimate triumph, or its final triumph over all heathenism, and its universal empire. To pass over events, originating and terminating in Europe, Asia and Africa; have we not, in this new world, seen a wilderness [illegible] covering a vast continent, rescued in a great measure from the hands of barbarians and heathens, and enlivened by the gold arts of civilization, and the divine light of the gospel. On this vast continent, are not the heathen tribes or nations rapidly diminishing, and the believers in Christianity increasing, with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of population? And although many evils apparently attend the diminution of driving out of the savages, from post to post; yet no one can doubt, that God, in his all-wise Providence, will finally over-rule all for good, both to the believing invader, and the unbelieving exile or wanderer. Again, have we not beheld, from the vast scene of woods and wilds, now converted into fertile and fruitful fields, populous and thriving villages, and wealthy, flourishing, and splendid commercial cities, the word of God sent forth by missionaries to the remotest regions, in every direction, till nearly all nations have witnessed the exertions of our infant Republic, to extend the boundaries and the blessings of the Redeemer's kingdom? But let us not lose sight of our wonted brevity. It is certain that NEGRETUS as *Cicero* termed the DIVINE POWER, has decreed the final triumph and universal reign of that gospel which has had to struggle against so much diversity of opinion: And "*time*, which *obliterates the fictions of* OPINION, *confirms the decisions of* NATURE."

Medical.

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON.

The Whooping Cough cured by Vaccination.

Influenced by motives of humanity for [illegible] and peculiarly interesting class of our community, who are now laboring under Whooping Cough, I am induced to communicate the following, on the influence of *Vaccination* [illegible] and finally removing the most tormenting [illegible] of infantile nature. If parents and guardians avail themselves of the practice recommended, I can assure them the result will be satisfactory and fully proved by experience.

That experienced and able physician, Dr. Archer, M. D. of Harford county, Md. writes to his friend, Dr. Mitchell, of [illegible]

NOVEMBER [illegible]

"You may recollect that three years ago I mentioned to you, that it was my opinion that vaccination would prove the Tussis Convulsiva; that I had made one experiment, and that it succeeded completely to my expectations. I mentioned the case to several physicians, and recommended their making a trial of its effects, should they should have any patients with the whooping-cough. The benificial effects of vaccination above mentioned, determined me in every instance that occurred of the whooping-cough, to vaccinate. I [illegible] have vaccinated six or eight [illegible] that [illegible] and [illegible] cured the most distressing disease.

The whooping-cough does not obtain its height in less than six weeks from commencement, and then, when a favorable termination is expected, the progression of the disease is gradual, and does not terminate in less than six weeks. To arrest this afflicting *disorder in its* progress, I would recommend vaccination in the second or third week of the whooping cough, i. e. when the symptoms of the whooping-cough are fully ascertained, then to vaccinate. Should the cough be violent, I should immediately vaccinate; being well assured that the distressing symptoms of the whooping-cough are checked by vaccine disease. The termination of the vaccine disease will be the termination of the whooping-cough, that is, as soon as the vaccinated part loses its efflorescence, and the scab begins to fall off and becomes of a bluish or brown colour, there will then be an evident [illegible] in the whooping-cough for the better, and the severe symptoms will cease.

Thus, of two formidable diseases, to which the human race are liable, the Small Pox and Whooping-Cough, the first is prevented, and the latter is cured."

Desultory.

SOUTHERN THULE

VERY INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from Captain Donald Mackay, dated at New South Shetland, among the Antarctic Islands, lat. 63 S. long. 61 W. (or thereabouts.)

"This land is but little known yet, except the range of islands at which we now are, extending from ENE. to WSW. about two hundred miles in length. These are in general composed of high and broken land, or rather rocks, clad with an immense body of snow, except here and there a naked peak of some low rocks near the sea. The snow, consolidated by a lapse of time, forms perpendicular cliffs much higher than those bordering on the river Hudson. These are common along the coast, but more particularly in the bosoms of bays and harbors, where the water is from four to ten fathoms in depth, under the very brink of them. This body of ice being constantly dissolving underneath, cracks, and is precipitated into the sea in great masses, with a report resembling thunder or heavy ordnance; it may be heard from 15 to 25 miles distant.

"No shoal or perpendicular rock would be more fatal to a vessel or lives than would this ice-bound shore, in case of her being driven against it by violence of wind. This would be the case in the most secure harbor; for, should she drive against this impending mass of ice, which is constantly falling, she would be crushed to pieces, or instantly carried to the bottom, with hardly a possibility of escape in boats.

"Southward of this range of islands, at the distance of from fifty to eighty miles, lies a large body of land, yet but little known, and will probably so remain, by reason of the danger and difficulty of approaching the shore, from the great quantity of floating ice with which it is surrounded. This is of the same description as that of the islands, but it is not ascertained whether cut up into islands or [illegible] 'Tis not improbable that it is connected with Sandwich-Land. It is said there are several active volcanoes on the above mentioned islands, but I am uncertain as to the truth of the assertion. [illegible] have seen a small, but high conical [illegible]d island, from the top of which we [illegible]sed we perceived smoke to issue; [illegible]e were at too great a distance to be [illegible]ve of the fact. Others say they have both fire and smoke emitted from it. [illegible] the circumstance of the island being [illegible]re of snow, there is little doubt of its [illegible] a volcano.

"There is a small island no great distance from our present situation, which [illegible]en described to me by several who [illegible]visited it, as being so hot that in many [illegible]rts of it the foot or hand cannot be [illegible] the sand, and that on the shores of [illegible] forming a small harbor, (probably [illegible]ient crater of a volcano,) the water [illegible]le.

"My opinion of the land which I have [illegible]re is, that it had a volcanic origin. [illegible]s subject I submit to the speculation [illegible]f such learned gentlemen as our friend (for he is the friend of humanity) Mitchell.

"It is impossible for me to convey to you an adequate idea of the dreary, yet [illegible]e, scenery of this region of frost. [illegible] the land abounds in minerals, but what kind I am too ignorant of mineralogy to determine. But, however valuable the mines may be, they must remain useless to the world, from their being [illegible] under mountains of ice. I have had but little opportunity to collect specimens of stone, &c. but such as I have collected I forward by the Jane Maria, Captain Johnson, for which I beg you to [illegible] board this brig, and present them, with my respectful compliments, to Doctor Samuel L. Mitchell, and request he will accept such specimens as he wishes to retain, and present the remainder, in my name, to the New-York Lyceum of Natural History. It was my intention to have written to him, and, as far as my feeble talents would admit, would describe [illegible] this new world; but time will not now admit of attempting it. I have further to request, that you will solicit him to do me the honor of communicating his opinion by letter, on these specimens of stone, ore, &c."

A LESSON FOR YOUNG BANKS.

We copied the other day an account of a judicial decision in a case between two Eastern Banks. Some points, however, embraced in that case, and which gave it particular interest, were not embraced in the account which we copied. We therefore copy from another paper a more full account of it.—*Nat. Intel.*

The action was brought to recover about three thousand dollars, together with the additional damages of 2 per cent. a month, imposed by a law of Massachusetts on such bank as shall refuse or neglect to pay its bills on demand. The principal question was, whether there had been such neglect, on the part of the Lincoln Bank, as the law intended. The facts were as follows: a runner from the Suffolk Bank, established in Boston, presented the bills of the Lincoln Bank at the banking house for payment; the cashier immediately offered to pay them in Boston bills, part of which were of the Suffolk Bank, or in a draft or check on a bank in Boston, both of which the agent declined, and demanded specie; the cashier then began to count out change; it occupied him until near the hour for closing the bank, to count about 1000 dollars; he tendered no gold, but specie of a larger denomination than a quarter of a dollar, and no more of that than would have amounted at farthest to 1000 dollars, which could not have been counted, at the rate the cashier was proceeding, within the bank hours of the day, which were from 9 to 1; the agent offered to take the specie at the bank count, but the cashier declined; the agent then left the Bank, and the action was commenced.

Judge Story, in charging the jury, laid it down as law, that a demand of ordinary magnitude against a bank, ought to be paid within the banking hours of the day on which it is made, and if it is not paid on that day, *that is* such a refusal or neglect as is contemplated by the law. He also said that the plaintiffs were not obliged to take Boston bills even of their own bank, or a draft, but might demand specie; that no man who presented bills at a bank should be delayed on any pretext whatever; that it is the duty of those institutions either to have sums counted, or to have servants sufficient to count them out in a reasonable time; that a law of the United States requires that foreign coin shall be weighed, in which case this payment might have been made without delay; and that it is unnecessary, when bills are presented at a bank for payment, that they should be severally protested. The jury was therefore instructed to inquire whether the sum in controversy was such a sum as could reasonably have been paid within the banking hours of the day on which it was demanded; and, in the second place, whether the Lincoln Bank had not delayed in an unreasonable manner to pay the bills demanded; and third, whether this unreasonable delay did not amount to such neglect or refusal as the law intended.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

PEACE SOCIETIES.

The Emperor Alexander has, we hope, ere this, been read out of the Peace society of Massachusetts for his agency in the Neapolitan War. Like a Shark escaping through a seine, he remains with the little fish only as long as it suits him, and leaves them unconcernedly under restraints, *which he himself disregards. This is a fair opportunity to remark* how futile all such associations must prove, except in a case like the following. If, for instance, the Presidents, Kings, and Emperors who hold their sword and the sceptre over the various parts of the globe, should combine in a permanent treaty of amity and peace, there would be much to praise in the design, and something to hope for in its accomplishment. But a society of private individuals, can at most, hope to maintain jurisdiction over their own number, and to keep the peace among themselves. This truth has been fairly and fully illustrated by the example of the Quakers. From the days of George Fox, the founder of that sect, down to the present time, has war ceased to diminish its ravages, or have the evil passions lost their influence over the councils of nations? Are there not exceptions even in the code of the Quakers, which in some instances sanction or excuse war? The Assembly of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary struggle, who could not conscientiously vote an appropriation of gunpowder to Congress, obtained, while they endeavoured to conceal, their object by a donation of *grain!*

It is fair and laudable to propagate in a community those doctrines and principles, the dissemination of which tends either, immediately or remotely to the good of society. But there is, we think, something presumptuous in giving to a private institution, a name which conveys a desire to control national councils either at home or abroad. Such an attempt must be necessarily abortive. For instance, if Charleston should form a peace society, embracing all the voters in the city, they could elect only one member of Congress. He of course would be a peace member, and being alone, could not well quarrel with himself. But what influence would he derive in Congress from the circumstance that his constituents were friendly to peace? In this country, where the administration is happily wedded to the honor and prosperity of the country, and there is not the slightest danger of an unnecessary or an impolitic war, a peace society seems to us to be a piece of superogation.—*Charleston Courier.*

PLEASANTRY.

We often notice in our newspapers a mean species of plagiarism, not committed by the printers, but by their correspondents, who communicate, as their own composition, pieces which they have only transcribed. Thus in the Winchester Republican, of the 10th of March, some beautiful stanzas on the "Prospect of Death," which have appeared in many periodical publications, and may be found in a volume entitled "American Miscellany," which was printed in Philadelphia eight or ten years ago, are headed "For the Winchester Republican," and introduced as follows:

"*Mr. Editor*—The following melancholy reflections have arisen from a scene I witnessed a few days since at the grave of a departed friend. By giving them publicity you will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

And then follow the verses beginning

"Now Spring returns; but not to me returns,
The vernal joy my better years have known," &c.

Against such impositions it is impossible for an Editor, however well read and however vigilant, always to guard, because he may not, in the course of his reading, have met with the piece thus purloined and foisted upon him as original, or, if he has, he may have forgotten it. But he who practices such an imposition is none the less guilty of the most contemptible of literary petit larcency, and ought to be punished accordingly.

If the offence which we have now noticed had not of late become very common, we should have passed it by in the present instance; but it frequently calls loudly for its exposure, with a view to its prevention in future.

We might also mention here, that the Sailor's Manual Exercise, which is going the rounds as from a Boston paper, took the same circuit some years since credited to a West-India paper; and the lines which lately appeared in a Philadelphia paper as original, beginning

"Some think it a hardship to work for their bread,"

may be found in a little volume of Poems for Children, published some years since. *Trenton True American.*

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

Foreign.

FROM AFRICA.

Beacon Office, Norfolk, June 2.

The brig Nautilus, capt. Blair, which sailed from this port 22d January last, with Colonists and Government and Society Agents, for the American settlement on the coast of Africa, arrived here this morning in 40 days from Sierra Leone.

By this arrival Sierra Leone Gazettes of the 10th and 31st of March have been received here. The latest dates contain nothing of any interest, relative to the Colonists. From that of the 10th, obligingly loaned to us, we extract the following arrival of the Nautilus, and the very just remarks of the Editor, respecting the separate interests of the British and American Settlements.

By permission of the Governor of Sierra Leone, a temporary settlement had been made by those who went out in the Nautilus, at Foura Bay, a short distance from Freetown, represented to be a very healthy and pleasant situation, and the land fertile. Mr. Winn, our government Agent, was with them, and, as well as the settlers, enjoyed perfect health. They received from the government and people of Sierra Leone the most friendly and hospitable attention.

From the Sierra Leone Gazette of March 10.

We have much pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the American brig Nautilus in the harbor of Freetown, from Norfolk, Virginia, having on board J. B. Winn and E. Bacon, Esqrs. Agents of the United States for captured Africans, and Messrs. Andrews and Wilberger, Agents of the Society for the establishment of colonies of free colored people of the United States, on the coast of Africa. A number of Africans taken by the ships of war of the United States, in their recent cruizes on the coast, are on board the Nautilus, under the charge of Messrs. Winn and Bacon; and a number of free people of color placed at the direction of Messrs. Andrews and Wilberger.

The intention of the gentlemen thus intrusted with the management of the enterprize—which, we are happy to find, is formed on a basis of good too broad and too firm to be deranged by the losses and disappointments incurred at the place first chosen for a settlement in the Sherbro—will be, as we understand, to collect the surviving members and remaining stock of that settlement, and to incorporate them with those now brought out. The managers will then consider how the whole can be best disposed in furtherance of the great object for which they are sent to Africa. Wishing we sincerely and heartily such success to this great object, we trust those [illegible] upon will see the expediency of placing their settlement at such a distance from this colony as to leave no ground of rivalry or interest to produce unfriendly feelings between their colonists and the inhabitants of this settlement.

We trust they will rather, as far as it shall be found practicable, endeavor to fix themselves in a place suited to make those feelings of interest which are inseparable from human nature, and which are the great spring of the industry that constitutes the source and support of colonial prosperity—contribute to the maintenance and promotion of the actual good will and amity, and of the reciprocal good offices naturally to be desired between settlements devoted to the same beneficent purposes.

DUEL IN PARIS.

Extract of a letter dated Paris, April 11.

In the papers there is an account of a fatal duel which took place yesterday.—The circumstances which led to this result are extremely curious. The parties are M. Manuel, a Pole, and I believe a Jew, a man of the greatest respectability, and of immense fortune; he was about 50 years of age, and the father of six children by the wife who survives him. M. Beaumont, the other party, is a single man between 30 and 40; he is also a man of considerable property. He is a native of Geneva. Both of them were *Agents de Change*, a class of people of the greatest respectability.

About five or six months ago, M. Manuel, who lived on the most affectionate terms with his wife, received an anonymous letter, saying that she was unfaithful to him. He tore the letter with contempt, and dismissed the matter from his mind. In about a fortnight he received a second letter, with the same information; he treated this letter like the first. In a few days he received a third, which stated that, as he was too incredulous to be convinced, except in ocular proof, he might have that proof the very next day, if he chose. The writer then told him to go, the next day, at 6 o'clock, to a particular house in a particular street, and to make a certain signal, which he described, and he would then have no doubt of the writer's veracity. M. Manuel went accordingly at the time designated to the house in question, and made the described signal. The door was instantly opened by a female, whom he knew to be his wife, but who did not at first recognize him, but throwing herself in his arms, called him by the name of Beaumont. The husband was now convinced; he determined to leave Paris immediately; he converted his immense French property into disposable effects, and set off for his native place, Warsaw. Before he went, he proffered forgiveness to his wife, and even agreed to live with her provided she would totally abandon her paramour. The mother of six children refused, and the husband went away without her. A few days ago he returned; and on Monday (I believe for the first time) re-appeared on 'Change. Here he met Beaumont, and a violent altercation immediately ensued; the result was a challenge, and a positive agreement that at least should not come out of the field alive. They met the next morning, fired, and M. Manuel (the injured person, as frequently happens in this chance-medley mode of avenging wrongs) was killed on the spot, by a pistol shot in the breast. He is extremely regretted, for he seems to have been as much beloved for his manners in society as he was esteemed for his probity in business.

Paris, April 12.—Beaumont has been forced to run away to his native country, Switzerland, from the storm of indignation which rages against him at Paris. His colleagues on 'Change, and the merchants generally, came to a resolution never to transact business with him again. As the French are not peculiarly sensitive on the point of conjugal fidelity, the extraordinary emotions which this case has excited must be attributed to the singular baseness which characterizes it. Manuel was remarkable for his attention to his wife, whom he had raised from an obscure situation, and had heaped benefits on all her relations. She is a French woman. Beaumont was Manuel's friend; and it is reported that Manuel had been of great service to him in the promotion of his fortune. It is felt here that he ought not to have fired at Manuel, especially after Manuel had fired without effect. The funeral procession of M. Manuel has just passed through the Boulevards.....a hearse and twelve mourning coaches, with an immense number of private carriages.

P. S. I have just time to tell you some curious facts which occurred at the funeral of M. Manuel. When the body arrived at the church, (St. Denys, in the Rue Caumartin,) they refused to receive it, because M. Manuel had been killed in a duel. An immense populace, however, vehemently insisted on its reception; and after some minutes, the body was taken in. It was then found that there was no priest. A violent uproar followed; and at length a priest appeared, but not in his canonicals. A fresh tumult induced the priest at length to robe himself, and the service was performed in the usual manner. All the respectable bankers and *agents de 'Change* were present: it was they who forced their way into the church with the body. The whole multitude present could not be less than 6,000 people. The body was afterwards carried to the cemetery of Pere le Chaise to be buried. *London paper.*

DOMESTIC.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Mr. Jeremiah Reynolds of Frankfort, Ky. was robbed on the 1st May, while riding from that place to Shelbyville. He first saw the two ruffians about twelve steps before him; but from their colour and dress thought them two negroes. As soon as they came near his horse one of them seized his bridle and aiming a pistol within a few inches of his body, fired.—The ball struck the left side and inflicted a considerable though not dangerous wound. The other ruffian then aimed another pistol at his head, and the ball passed thro' the top of his hat without injury. He then knocked Mr. R. from his horse with the butt end of his pistol, struck him several blows after he was down and gave him a stab in the right side with a dirk or large knife. Evidently believing him to be dead, they took his pocket book, saddlebags and horse a short distance into the woods and took from the first near *five hundred dollars*, mostly in paper on the bank of Kentucky. Mr. Reynolds was found in the road by the sons of Mr. Sneed and carried to the house of that gentleman. Yesterday he returned to town. There is every probability, that the ruffians were white men disguised, who knew that Mr. R. had money, and way laid the road for the purpose of robbing him particularly. This idea is confirmed by the fact, that other gentlemen passed along the same road about the same time. That such an atrocious act should be perpetrated in the middle of the day in a thickly settled neighborhood, and no fresh pursuit be made after the villains, is unaccountable. A considerable number of men was collected before four o'clock; but we cannot learn, that any one thought of making any attempt to arrest the infernal outlaws, nor was the affair known in town, although it took place within seven or eight miles, until one or two days afterwards!

Phil. Union.

GEORGETOWN, S. C. JUNE 2.

A court of magistrates and freeholders was convened on Thursday last, for the trial of *Jack*, the property of a Mr. Fonburg, of Lancaster district, charged with the murder of George R. Ford, Esq.

The evidence was very conclusive, that he was either the actual perpetrator of the deed, or so far an accomplice as to have been at the elbow of him who shot the fatal gun. The sentence of the law was therefore pronounced, *and will be executed on Friday next, the 8th inst. when he will be hung near this town.* During the whole trial, the prisoner exhibited no one mark of penitence or sorrow, but preserved the utmost stubbornness of features and of manner. The trial of the other fellow called *Jack*, the property of Mrs. Horry, has been postponed, in order to have his testimony as to the identity of *Joe*, who is yet in the neighborhood of Lucas's plantation on Santee, and who, it is supposed, will be taken. He threatens to sell his life dearly, and declares that he will not be taken alive. Volunteer parties are still going out, to assist their fellow-citizens in the discharge of a very important duty.

Amidst the painful feelings produced by the unprovoked and malicious murder of our worthy fellow-citizen, *G. R. Ford*, Esq. it is consolatory to observe the universal sympathy which pervades the breasts of every class of the community. The exertions of the militia have been unremitted; from Monday last to the present moment, they have been day and night occupied in scouring the woods and swamps, to the distance of 20 or 30 miles from the town, nothwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather and the heavy showers to which they have been exposed. It is with pleasure we notice the very prompt and satisfactory reply of his Excellency Gov. Bennett, to the communication made to him on this subject by the Intendant. *Winyaw Intelligencer.*

EXECUTION.

Jose Dima Garcia Castilano, and Manuel Felipe Garcia, were executed at Norfolk on the first inst. pursuant to sentence, for the murder of Peter Laugadette.—After the prisoners had mounted the scaffold, Castilano addressed the spectators, (amounting to between 2 and 3,000,) and concluded by declaring his innocence. Their arms being pinioned, the prisoners seated themselves on the scaffold, while Dr. Griffith, of the Methodist Church, delivered a very feeling and appropriate discourse, on the progress of vice, and the influence of bad company, which he

concluded with an animated exhortation to children and parents, and a prayer, full of compassion for the wretched men about to suffer the penalty of the law.

The age of Castilano, was 49, and Garcia 37. They have left written communications of considerable length, and were not to be opened until after their death.

A Bridge of Antiquity discovered.

BOSTON, MAY 23.

Between Vahe and Exloo, in the Vaere, (or Marsh,) in the district of Drenthe, in Holland, a bridge has been discovered, four feet under ground, which has been uncovered for the length of a league and a half, and the end of which is not yet known. The following are some of the particulars:

"The bridge, of which more is daily discovered, runs from the Weedingerlout, through the marsh, passing the Haar, and the convent Ter Apel, a distance of about three full leagues. It consists principally of rough firs, of the length of twelve feet, neatly laid together. When the marsh ground is carefully taken up, no interval is to be seen between these stems, which are, on an average, 3 or 4 inches in diameter. Here and there, instead of stems, there are split planks of the above length, and various diameters.—There are no nails, and all is hewn with the axe. It is generally believed, that this is the bridge of Germanicus, mentioned in Tacitus, and which was laid about this place, by forty Roman cohorts, on the occasion of a hasty retreat, fifteen years after the birth of Christ."

Amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts.—The committee appointed by the late Convention to receive, count, and certify the votes on the several articles of amendment, met at Boston on the 23d of May. It appears, according to the statement published in the Boston papers, that nine of the articles of amendment proposed, are ratified and adopted by a majority of the people. The other five amendments are rejected by a majority of votes. The following are the heads of each article:—1. Religious worship, *rejected*; 2. Change of Election day, do.; 3. Governor's Negative, *accepted*; 4. City incorporations, do.; 5. Senate and House, *rejected*; 6. Qualification of Electors, *accepted*; 7. Choice of Notaries, &c. do.; 8. Militia minors allowed to vote for officers, do.; 9. Removal of Judges, *rejected*; 10. Harvard College rights, do.; 11. New oath of office, *accepted*; 12. Old oath and test abolished, do.; 13. Incompatibility of offices, &c.; 14. Provision for amendments, do.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pythias in our next. *Argus* is under consideration.

CONVENTION.

We mentioned, a short time since, that the Legislature of New-York had submitted the question to the people, whether a Convention should be called for the purpose of amending and new modeling the constitution of that state; and we now learn that it has been decided, by a majority of *seventy thousand*, that a Convention *shall* be called. Would not the result be the same in this state, were the question of Convention, or no Convention, submitted to the people? And if it would, if the voice of the people here would be so decidedly in favor of a Convention, were the question once fairly placed before them, can any sophistry, however subtle, any arguments, however specious, justify the East in refusing to submit the question to the people?

The Legislature of Georgia, likewise, at its late session, passed a resolution authorizing the people to express on their tickets, at their next general election, their assent or dissent to the call of a Convention to revise the constitution of that state. Now all that the friends of a Convention in this state ask, is, that our Legislature would pursue the same honest and honorable course, and place the decision of the question where it ought to be, *in the hands of the people*. If a majority of the PEOPLE should think with the East, and decide that our constitution answers well enough as it is, and that, although some improvements might be made, yet they are not competent, either intellectually or morally, to make them: if a majority, we say, decide in this way, then we will bow to the will of the *sovereign people* with the utmost deference, and admire the wisdom and simplicity of that form of government the administration of which is placed in such *wise* and *intelligent* hands. But if, on the contrary, a majority of the people should decide that a Convention is necessary, that our constitution requires alteration, and that *they* are capable of making the alterations, then we demand a Convention, not as a *favor*, but as a *right*. In short, a refusal of a Convention, we boldly say, would be a gross dereliction from moral and political honesty; a sacrifice of *principle* at the shrine of *power*. We cannot extend our remarks farther at this time; but more hereafter.

EXAMINATION

OF THE PUPILS OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class—David Post, James [illegible], Tobias Lemley, and Hugh Horah; were examined on reading in the Looking Glass. These little boys have been but a short time reading, and did tolerably well.

2d Class—John Murphy, Thos. Beckwith, Willie Bird, and John L[illegible]; were examined on reading in the English Reader; after the preceding class, acquitted themselves tolerably. No distinction is made in this class.

3d Class—William Locke, William Allemong, John Vogler, John Frohock, and David Woodson; were examined on reading in the English Reader. These boys read with considerable accuracy and propriety, and bid fair to make good readers. Their merits are declared equal.

4th Class—William Locke, Henry A. Krider, and William Allemong. These little boys were examined on English Grammar as far as pronouns, and acquitted themselves quite to the satisfaction of the Trustees. No distinction is made. John Vogler and David Woodson also belong to this class, but were not examined.

Spelling Class, consisting of the members of the foregoing class, was examined on spelling from the book. There was some distinction in the performance of these boys; but the difference in their opportunities has been such as to induce the Trustees to make no distinction.

5th Class—Marcus Beard, Archibald Henderson, and Augustus Lemley; were examined on reading, on English Grammar and parsing. In reading and parsing, no distinction is made; but in the recitation of grammar, *Marcus Beard* is considered best. All did well.

6th Class—William Beard, William Murphy, and Charles Savage; were examined on English Grammar and parsing. This class acquitted themselves remarkably well, and is entitled to equal praise.

7th Class—Samuel Young; was examined on English Grammar and Arithmetic, and performed very well.

8th Class—William Murphy; on [illegible] Grammar. This little boy has been studying Latin Grammar only about three weeks, in which time he has made uncommon progress. The Trustees take a pleasure in expressing their approbation, not only of his improvement in his studies, but also of his general good conduct both in and out of school.

9th Class—David Kern and [illegible]; were examined on Latin Grammar [illegible]. They performed very well, and [illegible] praise. The uniform good conduct of David Kern, both in and out of school, merits the approbation of the Trustees.

10th Class—Leonard Henderson and Adolphus Miller; were examined on Viri Romæ and Mair's Introduction. These boys stood an excellent examination, and are declared equal in their merits.

11th Class—David Fulton; was examined on Virgil. To the knowledge of the Trustees, this boy has made very handsome progress since he has been under the care of the present teacher. He is considerably approved.

12th Class—James Beckwith [illegible] examined on Sallust, Græca Minora, and Mair's Introduction, and acquitted himself in a very handsome manner. He bids fair to make an excellent scholar. To this class also belongs Milo Giles, whom the Trustees, for good reasons, did not examine publicly; but they can say, with certainty, that he is a very promising scholar, and always exemplary in his conduct, in and out of school. No distinction is made in the merits of this class.

13th Class—Pleasant Huie and Thomas Frohock; were examined on Arithmetic: they discovered considerable proficiency in this very useful branch of education, and acquitted themselves with equal credit. They, together with Milus Mull, were also examined on Geography. Each did well, and meet the approbation of the Trustees.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class—Spelling in one and two syllables—Ann Eliza Long and Elizabeth Pearson. This class, considering their tender age, merited much praise.

2d Class—Spelling in one and two syllables, and reading in the spelling book. Margaret A. Beckwith, Sally Baily, Margaret Pool, Margaret Rough. This class acquitted themselves very well.

3d Class—Spelling in three, four and five syllables, and reading in Murray's Introduction. Betsey Frohock, Mary Ann Verble, Charlotte Cowan, Margaret Ballard, Elizabeth Pool, Jane Fisher, Catharine Huie, Margaret Allemong, Maria Satterwhite. In spelling, Betsey Frohock and Maria Satterwhite are considered rather the best. In reading, Maria Satterwhite is distinguished: the rest are approved, and nearly equal.

4th Class—Reading from Murray's Sequel—Jane Locke, Caroline Chambers, Rebecca Wood, Mary Polk, Christina Mull, Susan Hargrave, Laura Troy, Harriot Long, Mary Ann Hampton.—Jane Locke, Susan Hargrave, Laura Troy, Harriot Long, and Rebecca Wood, are considered the best readers: the rest acquitted themselves very well, and are equal.

3d Class—1st Division—Cummings' Lessons in Geography, as far as Europe—Harriot Long, Mary Polk, Mary Ann Hampton, Christina Mull. This class performed well throughout; there is no distinction made.

3d Class—2d Division—Parsing, exercises in Etymology, Willet's Geography of North and South America and Europe—Jane Locke, Susan Hargrave, Laura Troy, Caroline Chambers, and Rebecca Wood. The whole of this class performed very well: they are too nearly equal to make any distinctions.

4th Class—Mary Ann McCrackan, Beatrice Mathieu, Mary Yarbrough, Mary Kerr, Eliza Miller, and Albertine Utzman. Read in the Ladies' Preceptor, parsed in Murray's Exercises, prose and poetry, and corrected instances of false syntax. They were likewise examined on the maps of North and South America and the U. States, and all, except Mary Yarbrough and A. Utzman, were also examined on Natural Philosophy.—They gave proofs of considerable [illegible] with accuracy and propriety, [illegible] very respectable knowledge [illegible] geography. In a class as large [illegible] studies so various, it would [illegible] that all should be precisely equal; [illegible] the difference was not sufficiently striking to induce the Trustees to award separate honors and distinctions: the [illegible] are equal.

5th Class—Antoinette Huie, Mary Trent, Letitia Wilson, and Susan Hughes; were examined on reading Goldsmith's History of Greece, parsing poetry from Murray's Exercises, correcting false syntax, questions from Cummings' Geography, on Asia and Africa, and on Butler's Compend of Universal History. There are no distinctions made in this class; they were all good, and all equally approved. It is to be regretted that the members of this class spoke in a tone not sufficiently audible to be heard with distinctness by the audience.

6th Class—Jane Henderson, Mary Frohock, and Rebecca Fulton; were examined on reading and parsing from Milton; and Mary Frohock and Rebecca Fulton were examined on Moral Philosophy and Ancient Geography, Jane Henderson and Rebecca Fulton on Whelpley's History. These young ladies, throughout their studies, discovered considerable proficiency, and acquitted themselves with much honor. Where all did so well, it would be invidious to make nice distinctions. They are all highly approved, and declared equal.

A class composed of Mary Trent, Antoinette Huie, Letitia Wilson, Susan Hughes, Mary Yarbrough, Mary Ann McCrackan, Beatrice Mathieu, Mary Kerr, Eliza Miller, and Albertine Utzman, were examined on the elements of Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. They all performed well, and are highly approved. No distinction is made.

MUSIC.

The following young ladies, to wit: Letitia Wilson, Susan Hughes, Mary Yarbrough, and Rebecca Fulton, performed a number of airs, marches, battles, duettes, songs, waltzes, &c. in very handsome style, doing much credit to the indefatigable industry and genius of their instructress and to themselves, and affording an agreeable entertainment to a numerous, polite and attentive audience. They are distinguished in the order in which their names are placed.

PAINTING.

There was a handsome collection of Paintings, &c. presented for examination; among which the committee would particularly notice the following, to wit: One large colored landscape by Rebecca Fulton, one by Mary Ann M'Crackan, and two by Mary Kerr. They are all drawn with accuracy, and colored with much truth and softness. Miss Fulton's is thought to possess some points of superiority. Eliza Miller and Susan Hargrave exhibited each two landscapes in shade. Considering the time they have been engaged in this truly elegant art, their pieces were very well done. One large fire screen by Mary Yarbrough, one by Mary Kerr, one by M. A. M'Crackan, and one by Rebecca Fulton. The flowers are very tastefully arranged, and handsomely executed. They are all too nearly equal to justify any preference to either. Mary Ann M'Crackan, Mary Kerr, Mary Yarbrough, Rebecca Fulton, Susan Hargrave, and Eliza Miller, each presented several beautifully painted satin capes, and some other articles of the kind. Without the hazard of injustice, no difference could be drawn. A piece of Embroidery, by Miss Fulton, received particular notice, both from the subject and the manner in which the work was executed.

The Trustees take great pleasure in publicly expressing their warmest thanks to Dr. Freeman, for the talents and zeal with which he has embarked in the arduous duties of the institution. Although he has been with us but a few weeks, yet the improvements of his scholars have been such as plainly to show what may be anticipated from his future labors. His unwearied efforts to advance his pupils in learning and in knowledge, and his constant care to direct them in the paths of virtue and correct principles, entitle him to the gratitude of parents, and make him a benefactor to the rising generation.

The Trustees also take pleasure in particularly expressing their approbation of the able and assiduous manner in which the Female Department has been conducted by Miss Slater and Miss Mitchel. Their care to improve the minds, to preserve the morals, and to refine the manners of their pupils, entitle them to the thanks of the Trustees, and merit the grateful regard of the parents and guardians of their tender charges.

The exercises of the School will re-commence on the first Monday in July.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

Some account of the progress of this institution, so interesting to the community in general, and to this district in particular, it is believed will not be unacceptable. The beautiful site on which the college is located, commanding an extensive prospect of the cities of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, Fort Washington, and the Potomac as far as Mount Vernon, is eminently calculated to elevate the mind of the student, and aid the human intellect in its efforts to embrace the whole circle in which it is destined to revolve. Commensurate with its object, are the plans which the founders of this institution have devised for its future prosperity, and it is confidently believed, its operations will be commenced upon the most liberal principles, and on a scale that will entitle it to a rank among the most respectable seminaries of learning in America.

Agreeably to the provisions of its charter, the Trustees assembled at the College, on College Hill, on Monday, the 5th of March, and *Resolved, unanimously, That the act of Congress, entitled "An act to incorporate the Columbian College in the District of Columbia," approved February 9, 1821, be received as the charter of this institution.*

The Rev. *Obadiah B. Brown* was then elected President of the Board of Trustees, *Enoch Reynolds*, Esq. Secretary, and the Rev. *Luther Rice* Treasurer.

The board has since been actively engaged in concerting measures for bringing the college into operation at as early a day as practicable.—The College edifice is nearly completed, and calculated for the comfortable accommodation of 100 [illegible] houses are now [illegible] and will be [illegible] lege for the instruction of students in the various branches of literature and science, on the second Wednesday in January next; to be divided into four classes, each of one year's duration, agreeably to the general plan of Colleges in the United States; at the close of which, graduates will be entitled to the first degree in the arts.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, for the purpose of electing the Faculty—

The Rev. WILLIAM STAUGHTON, of Philadelphia, D. D. was unanimously elected President of the Columbian College.

The Rev. IRA CHACE and Mr. ALVA WOODS were unanimously elected Professors.

The annual commencements are intended to be held on the third Wednesdays of December, when the degrees will be conferred and diplomas granted.

A committee, appointed for that purpose, it is expected, will shortly publish an address to the public on the subject of opening the College, and communicate such information as may be interesting to those who may be induced to patronize the establishment, and avail themselves, on behalf of their children and wards, of the advantages which it may afford.

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

Dedication of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.—The ceremony of Dedicating the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb persons, lately erected at Hartford, through the munificence of the general government, and the charitable donations of many persons of wealth in this and other states, took place on the 22d of May. A procession was formed at the Court-House, consisting of the members of both branches of the legislature, the officers and pupils belonging to the institution, strangers and citizens. The ceremony took place in the open air in front of the building. The rev. Mr. Whittelsey, superintendant, first addressed the throne of grace in an appropriate and impressive manner. The sermon was delivered by the principal, the Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, in a pathetic and forcible manner, which was immediately succeeded by the dedicatory prayer by the same gentleman.

Great praise (says the Mirror) is due to the officers of the American Asylum and to the gentlemen who compose its corporation, for the zeal which they have uniformly shown for its best interests, and for the courage and preseverance with which they have met and overcome the difficulties with which they have had to contend. But they have now the satisfaction of seeing it placed beyond the reach of competition in this country, at least so long as its concerns shall continue to be managed with the same prudence and foresight that they have been.

EDUCATION.

It is in contemplation in Philadelphia, to form an Academy or Rural institute, in which Agriculture, and Gardening, and other useful arts, will be combined with the scholastic education usually given to boys.—If properly conducted, we know of no institution so well calculated as the one here proposed for forming virtuous citizens. Labour should always go hand in hand with elementary principles.

The manager of the Park Theatre, New-York, offers a premium for the most appropriate and well written poetic address, to be spoken on the opening of the new theatre.

The address, to contain not less than *fifty*, nor more than *sixty*, lines, must be transmitted to E. Simpson, the manager, post paid, on or before the 20th of August; the name and residence of the writer in a seperate envelope, with a mark corresponding to one on the address.

The author of the prize address, if a resident of New-York, will be entitled to the *freedom of the Theatre*; if a resident of any other part of the state or union, to a *Gold Medal* of the value of fifty dollars.

A dollar a line is a tolerable liberal price for poetry, and it is not often that American versifiers receive so pleasing a reward for their labor. *Phil. Union.*

The Spanish frigate La Pronta, with seven and a half millions of dollars on board, sailed from Havana on the 29th of April for Spain, in company with three ships of war, having under convoy 55 sail of Spanish merchantmen, richly laden with sugar, coffee, cochineal, vanilla, and dollars. It is said to be the richest convoy that ever sailed from Cuba to the parent country; and is estimated by some to be worth *one hundred millions!*

Astronomical Instruments.—The Chevalier Theodore Carezzini, a Piedmontese, has invented two kinds of round tables, which he calls geocentric and heliocentric tables; and, by their aid, a person without any knowledge of mathematics, can in a very short time thoroughly observe the course of the stars, and explain the celestial phenomena. Ladies and youths [illegible] has instructed in his [illegible] much previous [illegible] various [illegible] the moon, [illegible]. By means of the[illegible] in the open air obtain a meridian in a few minutes; and in a journey by land never miss the direction to the north. You may also learn the hour during the night, without a watch. It is remarkable, that in the country the geocentric table may appear in the shape of an astronomical garden, of whatever size you please. It is to be hoped that the inventor of this new method, of which we have given this imperfect notice, will be able to overcome all the difficulties which usually oppose useful inventions of this kind.

German Journal.

A valuable Seat for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at any time between this and the 19th July next, or if not sold by that time, will put it up to the highest bidder, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, the PLANTATION on which he lives, three miles south of Lincolnton. The tract contains about 1100 acres; a great part of the land is a rich soil. Indian Creek, a [illegible] stream large enough to work any kind of machinery, runs through it; on which, for near a mile, are good shoals, and handsome sites for buildings. A Forge and a Grist and Saw Mill are now in operation, within 50 yards of the dwelling-house. The situation is healthy. There are about 130 acres of land cleared and under cultivation, a great part of which has lately been cleared; about 16 acres of good meadow, in [illegible] order, and about 60 acres more may be made into good meadow with little labor, as it has been covered with water.

This tract would be valuable to a person who would wish to work the forge or mills, or equally so to cultivate the land, as there are but few tracts near Lincolnton having so many advantages, and so large, all lying together, to be sold. The terms will be accommodating. It is expected a purchaser will see the premises, when the terms will be made known.

CHRISTIAN REINHARDT.

June 7, 1821. 3wt56

Stray Horse.

BROKE from the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a large gray HORSE, with a darkish colored mane and tail. He is tall before, and stoops behind, and is nicked. No other marks are recollected that has any. He is also a wind-sucker. Ten dollars reward will be given to any person who will return said horse to the subscriber, or give him information so that he may get him again. JOHN KLUTTS.

Second Creek, Rowan Co.
June 11, 1821. 3wt56

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber on Tuesday night, the 5th inst. a [illegible] MARE, about 15 hands high, 12 [illegible], lean in flesh, a small strip of white [illegible] eyes and nose, no other white [illegible] shooted, and the letters E. V. brand[illegible], not easily to be discovered [illegible] pretty close. Any person taking [illegible], and returning her to the owner [illegible] so that he gets her again, shall be [illegible] rewarded; if the horse is stolen, ten dollars will be given for the horse and thief.

THOMAS VEATCH,
Head of Mock's Old Field,
Forks of the Yadkin.
June 10, 1821.

Runaway

FROM [illegible] the 10th of May last, a [illegible], upwards of 14 hands high, and four years old. It is likely she will make for South-Carolina, by way of Salisbury and Charlotte. Any person who will deliver said mare to me, or secure her so that I get her again, shall receive a reasonable reward.

JA. HANES.
Fulton, Rowan Co. N. C.
June 6, 1821. 3wt56

Book-Binding Business.

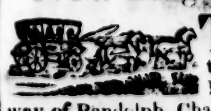
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, at short notice, as cheap and as well finished [illegible] can be brought from the North.

WILLIAM [illegible] YOUNG.
Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 3t

New Stage to Raleigh.



THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Train Oil.

TEN barrels of TRAIN OIL for sale, low for cash. Apply to the PRINTERS.

May 1, 1821. 47

FROM THE ALBANY PLOUGH BOY.

In looking over some old manuscripts, we found the following lines, which were written by Catharine B Thompson, formerly of this city, (late Mrs. Milne of Beaufort, S. C.) The hand which penned these lines, and the heart from which they flowed so warmly, are now clods of the valley. But if nothing else was left, this little relic would be sufficient to bear down upon the tide of time, a name dear to genius and philosophy, to friendship and affection.

TO A VERY YOUNG POET.

Mistaken youth! while yet 'tis time,
From Fancy fly—forsake the lyre;
Restrain each thought that soars sublime,
And quench each spark of feeling's fire.

From Fancy's sweet seducing smile
Turn thy enamoured eyes away—
Oh, she is lovely to beguile,
And bright to lead thy soul astray!

Heed not the lyre—a fatal spell
It breathes in each melodious strain;
It bids such rapturous feelings swell!
But heed them not—for all is vain.

Vain, as the memory of a dream,
Is rapture's bright bewildering blaze;
And falser than a meteor's gleam,
The shadowy scenes that hope displays.

Each generous, elevated thought,
Must meanly bend to Mammon's shrine;
And every spark, from feeling caught,
Be buried in his dirty mine.

Oh then, in time, forsake the lyre;
Forget to think, and cease to feel;
To all that Genius would inspire,
To all that Fancy would reveal,
Be dull and blind—or else, prepare
For sorrow, poverty and care,
And every ill the soul abhors to bear.

May, 1817. C. B. T.

KITTY 'S HARD TO PLEASE.

I do not like a man that's tall;
A man that's little is worse than all.
I much abhor a man that's fat;
A man that's lean is worse than that.
A young man is a [illegible] pest;
An old one wo[illegible] infest.
I do not like[illegible] hair;
A man that'[illegible] bear,
A man of se[illegible]ale;
And from my [illegible] fool.
A drunken man [illegible]ould break:
All these I do sincerely hate,
And yet I love the married state.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very [illegible] of life,
That gives it all its [illegible]

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

ROME, AS IT IS.

From Anastasius.

"As I approached the ancient mistress of the world, the eternal city, the destroyer of Greece, my heart beat high. But, alas! if he who names Rome names energy, names strength—he who beholds her in her present fallen state, beholds nothing but feebleness and imbecility: he beholds the prostrate members of a giant, and corruption at work among their mouldering remains. Sheep graze round the altar where captive monarchs were slaughtered in the name of Jove the great and good; and silence reigns in that arena where eighty thousand spectators could at once count the pangs of wretches tortured in frightful reality, to represent some ancient fable. The very monuments of a more recent date only arise, like fresher weeds, out of the ashes of former decay—they are only the fungus starting forth from the creviced base of some nobler pile, and which, by feeding on that fabric's substance, achieves its destruction.

Silva* seemed to enjoy my disappointment: satire was his profession. "These people (said he) cannot prevent the sun of their fine climate from shining at its stated hours; but they make their streets impervious to its cheering light—a deep gloom meets the eye wherever towers man's abode. They cannot prohibit the rich vegetation of their fertile soil from diffusing its fragrance; but they collect every villainous odour to subdue nature's sweets, and convert one sense, at least, into means of torture. They cannot cancel spring's ancient privilege of enameling alike with flowers the hill and the valley, the garden and desert; but they tarry in their fetid town till the magic has vanished, and autumn sears the leaf and embrowns the parched meadows; no one thinks of country rambles [illegible] they cannot [illegible] to out the captive stream, and to convert the healthy plain into a pestilential marsh. They cannot dive into the inmost recesses of the human brain, to nip, in its very first germs, every brightest faculty; but, conducting its developements as the Chinese do that of their peach and plumb trees, they encompass each tender shoot of the intellect with so many minute fetters, religious, political and social, that dwarfs are produced where giants were intended. Their manuscripts are not suffered to be inspected; their pictures are left to rot; their very city has been allowed to slip from its seven hills into the sink between. They clip their trees into men, and their men into singers. In their vaunted "last Judgment," Heaven appears far more dismal than hell. Their law deems infamous, not the thief, but the magistrate—the bargello. Their tribunals sell justice to the highest bidder; their churches protect from it the criminal; and the huge temple on which we now stand, (for from St. Peter's proud dome went forth this bitter diatribe,) built at the expense of all christendom, on a foundation which stands awry, and with a cupola which yawns with rents—contains absolutions for every sin, as well as confessionals appropriated to every language. A priest habituated only to the duties of humility and obedience during the greatest portion of his life, near its close becomes the sovereign, and assumes the supreme power, when his falling faculties fit him to think only of death: and as each inferior member of the imbecile government, like its tottering chief, must forego a lawful lineage, so are of each statesman the views oblique, and the ways devious and crooked. The word virtue indeed exists in the language, but is applied to skill in singing: and as to valor, the former signification of the same word, it is a quality which, during so many ages, has been let out for hire, first in the gross by the condottiere, and next more in detail by the professed brave, that it is become discreditable, and cowardice, under the name of caution, forms not only the privilege of the priest, but the pride of the cavalier.—Visit a friend in the day time, and he surveys you through a grated hole in his entrance door, ere he dares to let you in: venture out at night, and from a distance you are bidden to avert your eyes, lest one murder witnessed should necessitate a second. The very head of the church, when in the holy of the holies, dares not to take the consecrated wine, except through a gilded reed, lest his lips should suck in poison; and in the heart of his capital, the Pontiff of Rome keeps in his pay (for the safety of his person) the rude mountaineer of Switzerland, as your Turkish Pacha does the barbarian from Epirus and from Coodestan. Thank God, however, this map of imbecility and vice hies fast to its fate; for if, by a late submission, which the Roman's call a treaty, the rotten grant of St. Peter's arch domain is yet saved awhile from utter ruin, its seals are all torn off, and its ornaments effaced. Nature herself conspires with man in the work of just destruction. In that sky so transparent lurks a permanent poison, which, formerly, only creeping like the adder along the hollow valley, now soars like the eagle above the steepest hill, and invades the last abodes, once safe from its intrusion. Thus shall soon the world's ancient mistress again return to nought: and as the herdsman first wandered in solitude where Rome in latter days arose, so shall the herdsman again wander in solitude where Rome has ceased to be."

* The companion of Anastasius on his visit to Rome.

ADVANTAGES

OF A KNOWLEDGE OF HISTORY.

[CONCLUDED.]

While history holds up to the view instances of eminent virtues and splendid actions, she calls not the student to a *servile* imitation of her examples; for thus might he unintentionally be led to error and misconduct. No two men were ever precisely the same in moral and intellectual qualities, or in situations exactly similar; and therefore no one can with safety conclude, that the same conduct could in all respects be prudent for him, which his predecessor has followed. Expedients springing from our own minds are formed with more clearness, and executed with more spirit than those which are derived from the imitation of others. While the imitator is regulating [illegible] precedents of past times, [illegible] examining them with reference to his own case, he may suffer [illegible] opportunity for action to escape [illegible] and may be undone forever; or, supposing he takes [illegible] particular example for his guide, from a want of accurate discrimination, he may be betrayed into some fatal error. The acute and the discerning will not fail to combine originality of plan with the guidance of precedent; they will make every proper allowance for the various dispositions and manners of the times; they will instantly perceive where circumstances *differ* or *agree*; and will adopt only so much of the example, as is exactly proportioned to the exigency of their own affairs.

History rises to the highest degree of importance, and attains the full dignity of its character, by fixing our attention upon the conduct of divine Providence in the moral government of the world. It is clear to every one, who takes the most superficial view of the past, that great events have often been effected by trifling means; that the consequences of actions have been much more extensive, more fatal or calamitous than were originally designed by the agents themselves; that the designs of Providence have been brought about by the caprice of human tempers, or the violence of human passions; and that force, craft, and cruelty have always met with their just, though sometimes delayed punishment. The result of actions has been widely different from the end proposed by those who planned them; and great revolutions have been effected contrary to the intention of the persons who were the chief instruments of them. Such extraordinary discoveries draw us much nearer, and give us a much better insight into the operations of the Deity than those occurrences in which the causes are more equal to the effects; as is the case with the common affairs of life. Thus history becomes the handmaid of religion, and opens to us the most wonderful prospects of the divine interposition in the government of the world.*

Exclusive of the general uses of history, there is a particular application of it, which one naturally makes to his own pursuits, his own age, and his own habits of thinking. The politician searches the records of past ages for the rise and fall of states, the measures which advanced their greatness, and the causes which precipitated them into ruin. The soldier looks for military achievements, the conduct of generals, and the discipline of armies. Cause and effect engage the attention of the philosopher; and the man of science is interested by the description of the phenomena of nature. The antiquarian studies the ancient laws, customs, and dresses, and other peculiarities of nations. The man who is advanced in years is gratified with remarking in the same book those sentiments and actions, which he disregarded in his youth; and the habits of thinking, which he has formed at one particular period of life, induce him to search for different sources of entertainment and instruction at another. Thus every person is influenced by his peculiar taste: when he consults the volumes of history, he discovers something in them to suit the complexion of his own mind; and, from a natural partiality to his own pursuits, may be inclined to think, that the historian wrote only for his use and entertainment.

Readers, however, of every age and description, may find in history ample materials for improving their judgment, by tracing the due connexion which subsists between causes and effects. They ought not to be satisfied with the recital of events alone, but endeavour to investigate the circumstances which combined either to produce, to hasten or to retard them; as well as the manner of their operation, and the degree of their influence.

Historians, indeed, sometimes expose themselves to censure from too great an refinement of conjecture. They assign so many motives for the conduct of their heroes, that it is highly improbable all of them should have operated. Of this there are abundant instances in Tacitus, Thuanus, and Hume. The reader, however, derives an advantage from the circumstance; for although it is not reasonable to conclude, that all such motives had the influence attributed to them; yet he is left at liberty to choose that which he thinks most probable to have produced the measure in question.

In whatever abstruseness the science of politics may be supposed to be involved, it is probable, that the motives which lead to the performance of many remarkable actions do not lie very deep in the human mind. The actions themselves may indeed dazzle by their splendour, or surprise by their novelty; but still they might probably be the result of no greater reach of capacity than that which is exerted in the management of common concerns. There is no state of public affairs, to which the operation of the passions, the virtues, the vices, the calls of public or private interest, and the love of glory, will not apply; and into these may be fairly resolved the conduct of monarchs, statesmen, and warriors.

* I subjoin the following remarkable instance from Robertson's Charles Vth, Book 10, C. 5. "It is a singular circumstance, that the Reformation was indebted for its full establishment in Germany, to the same hand which had formerly brought it to the brink of destruction, and that both events should be accomplished by the same arts of dissimulation. The ends, however, which Maurice, the Elector of Saxony, had in view at these different junctures, seem to have been more attended to, than the means by which he attained them. It is no less worthy of observation, that the French king, a monarch zealous for the Catholic Faith, should, at the very same time when he was persecuting his own protestant subjects with all the fierceness of bigotry, employ his power in order to maintain and protect the Reformation in the Empire, and that the league for this purpose, which proved so fatal to the Romish Church, should be negotiated and signed by a Roman Catholic Bishop. *So wonderfully does the wisdom of God superintend and regulate the caprice of human passions, and render them subservient towards the accomplishment of his own purposes.*" In the preface of Sir W. Raleigh's History of the World, many similar examples are taken from the early part of the History of England.

NEWSPAPERS.

The article "On News Papers," selected from the Long Island Star, is so full of good sense, that we beg our subscribers, if they have a neighbor who is able to take a paper and does not, to lend it to him to read. We have no doubt but the perusal will add fifty to our list, and "the more the merrier," as the old saying goes.

Some will pretend to say, perhaps, that "the times are hard, and they can't afford it." Now this, to nine-tenths who make the excuse will be without any just foundation. Can't afford it! Why, what a trifle it is. A small glass of gin, or a pint of beer, which, as Corporal Trim said, "is gone in a moment," will cost more, by thirty per cent. than a Newspaper, which after being read by the father of the family, will impart pleasure and instruction to the wife, the children, the servants; and then, remember it is worth half its cost as wrapping paper, if it is not thought best to preserve it.

A newspaper is a school in a family of children worth *ten dollars a year*. Even the most barren paper brings something new. Children read or hear the contents, become intelligent of the affairs of the world, and acquire a store of useful knowledge of more importance to them in life than a present of fifty acres of land. Parents are not aware of the *vast*, we say with confidence, the *vast* importance of a newspaper in a family of children. We have made the remark before, and we repeat it, that take two families of children, equally smart, and both going to the same school—let the other be deprived the use of it, and it would excite astonishment to mark the difference between them. Full one half, and an important half of education, as it respects the business of the world, and the ability to rise and make one's self respectable in it, is derived from newspapers. What parent would not wish his children to be respectable? Who would be willing to have his neighbor's children more intelligent that his own?—And yet how trifling is the sum a paper costs?—It is even in these hard times absolutely contemptible in amount, and no man ever felt it, except in its beneficial consequence, who paid the subscription regularly once a year.

Truly, we should suppose, that if a young man goes a courting, and his sweetheart finds out that he reads no newspaper, she could, if she thought much of herself, send him away, as one uninformed of his political rights; ignorant of a thonsand things which every young American ought to know, and therefore unfit to be the husband of an intelligent girl.

"But the price of newspapers has not fallen as every thing else has done—let us see how the printer will get along with that." I am glad you mention it, reader. It is true. But recollect that the price of every thing was as low as at this time, except wheat and corn, and these from particular circumstances are below their proper value, and will certainly rise. Besides, the newspapers are now enlarged in size, without any increase in price. We have this week put down six new subscribers, and it has put us quite in the notion of adding a hundred or two more to our list.

As the conclusion of the whole matter, we should be glad to receive orders for our paper. *Village Record.*

FROM THE LONG-ISLAND STAR.

The Charms of Newspaper reading to the intelligent farmer who values the instruction of himself and his family, constitute the relish of the week, and furnish abundance for profitable reflection and conversation. If he is a patriot, he cannot be insensible to the welfare of his country. If he is a philanthropist, he feels a concern for his fellow man, however distant. If he is a father, he loses no opportunity to instruct his children, and cannot but view 'the passing tidings of the times,' as a most essential part of their education. Though distant from the metropolis—though secluded from society, he can know all that is necessary to be known of the pomp and bustle of city life.

By a close attention to the diversified columns of newspapers, we are enabled to 'catch the manners living as they rise.' In one column may be seen the march of armies and the fate of nations—and in another, the humble advertisement of the humblest dealer. All may find instruction, amusement or interest, from the hoary sage to the lisping school boy.

Every subscriber to a newspaper should carefully preserve them in regular files, for the benefit of his posterity. After the lapse of forty or fifty years, to look over these and examine the important occurrences of former days, will give a clearer view than can be found in any history. The best account of our revolutionary war may be obtained in this way; and no doubt, the rising generation will in future times anxiously look to newspapers for the particulars of the recent war, which has conferred such high honors on our countrymen.

It is erroneous to suppose, that newspapers are less valuable during peace, than in times of war. It is true, those who delight in recitals of bloody scenes, and ruined towns, will find less to gratify that barbarous appetite; but all who wish for improvement, or delight in sentiment, will find an increased value from the attention paid to science, arts, agriculture, biography, morality, religion, humour, poetry, &c.

The man 'who can't find time' to read one newspaper during the week, must be truly a slave to ignorance or poverty. The truth is, however, that it is an excuse for indolence and parsimony, and thus whole families are deprived of information on those points which afford one half the conversation of society. They are content to borrow from their more intelligent or more cunning neighbors, thus existing in the language of the poet, to 'vegetate and die.'

It is hoped, however, that such are few. Our political welfare so essentially depends on a general diffusion of intelligence, and we have so many examples in the old world, of ignorant people being the slaves of superstition and tyranny, that our young republic should lose no opportunity to establish itself on the only permanent foundation.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Remarkable!—Some time in January last, a Mrs. Newson, of Fairfield, (N. Y.) was delivered of *four perfect children*, two sons and two daughters. The professors and students of the medical college at that place, with many others, called to view them, and made many presents and proffers of assistance to enable the poor family to bring them up and properly educate them. They however lived but four days, and were all enclosed in one coffin, to the great grief of all the curious.

A cause of the increase of Population.

A paper printed at Levana, Ohio, informs that a Mrs. Byrd, of Brown county, was recently delivered of *three children*. Last week we noticed a similar circumstance of a woman in Richland county; and two other instances of the kind, one of which occured in this county, are fresh in the recollection of our readers. If the wedded *fair* of Ohio continue to go on at this rate, there is no telling what will be *our census* at the end of another ten years—the bare reflection is enough to frighten *Uncle Sam* from numbering us. *Ohio paper.*

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

What will the world say? This is the great scarecrow of weak minds. The world! What is that which is called the world, but for the most part an assemblage of licensed knaves, chartered coxcombs, and tolerated fools and ideots: and it would be just as rational to exclaim with the farmer's wife in the play, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" as regards the tide of opinion, and various currents of society. What will the virtuous and intelligent say? What will my own conscience say? How will the action bear in right? These are the rational questions a man should put to himself upon every important act, and decide accordingly, whether such decisions accord with the fashion of the world or not.